

A Clear-Cut Trend

An Editorial

SUPREME COURT reversal of the conviction of Communist leaders Claude Lightfoot and Junius Scales continues the trend back to the Bill of Rights.

Monday's decision is part of a clear-cut trend among the American people and affecting the courts. The trend was seen in the Supreme Court's June 17 civil liberties decisions, the acquittal of five Smith Act defendants last month by the U. S. Court of Appeals and the dismissal of the Smith Act indictment in Pittsburgh against five others.

The trend was demonstrated not only in the Lightfoot-Scales cases Monday but also in the court's reversals of the convictions of Dr. Willard Uphaus for defying New Hampshire witchhunters and those of Portland workers Herbert Simpson, Donald M. Wollam and John R. Mackenzie for resisting the House Un-American Activities Committee. The trend was further demonstrated by the court's refusal to review the conviction of the sentencing of racist John Kasper.

THAT the court followed its traditional policy of avoiding the constitutional issue in the Lightfoot and Scales cases, of course, a disappointment. A firm opinion by the high court re-asserting the basic First Amendment rights of free speech, press and assembly would have been welcomed by the country.

The Smith Act is widely regarded as a thought-control-law and its "membership" clause as a particularly vicious attack on the right of association outlawed by the Constitution.

It should be nullified, as should the Smith Act as a whole and all the thought-control legislation, executive orders and prosecutions of the McCarthy period.

Hangovers of that period were still to be found in Monday's spate of decisions, particularly in the refusal of the court to review the five-year sentence of labor leader Hugh Bryson under the Taft-Hartley law. The court's refusal to review the case of Virgil Hawkins, Negro student seeking admission to the University of Florida law school,

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Mayor Has New Plan To Stall Housing Bill

By HARRY RAYMOND

The Brown-Isaacs-Sharkey anti-bias housing bill was dusted off briefly yesterday, then placed back in the files of the City Council's committee of general welfare, where it has been gathering mold since last May.

As the welfare committee meeting adjourned, with committee chairman Eric J. Treulich, Queens democrat, announcing that action on the bill could not be taken in the absence of Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, reported ill with the flu, a new plan for stalling the measure until after the municipal elections emerged from Mayor Wagner's office.

The Mayor's plan calls for removing the bill from the Council's committee and placing it in the hands of an administrative advisory committee appointed by the Mayor.

Council Minority Leader Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican-Liberal and co-sponsor of the bill, said he could see no good reason for the Mayor's proposal.

Isaacs said the general welfare committee should have acted on the measure yesterday.

"So far," he described, "I've seen no evidence of a desire to push it through."

The Mayor said his proposal would "serve to bring together the various ideas expressed on the legislation" and that he had no intention to stall it until after the elections.

Councilman Earl Brown, Manhattan Democrat and co-sponsor of the legislation, said he supported the Mayor's plan, but admitted no action would be taken on the bill before the city elections.

He estimated that the Mayor's committee, the authority of which is still in doubt, would require at least six weeks to conciliate divergent views on enforcement of the anti-bias bill if it is adopted.

The legislation, as originally drafted, would outlaw discrimination in the sale and rental of private apartments on grounds of race, creed or color.



SHARKEY

Chairman Treulich of the general welfare committee, who has a large Negro community in his district and is opposed for reelection by Republican and Liberal candidates, declined to comment on the Mayor's proposal. He conceded, however, that the Council could adopt the bill if it had the will to do so.

The Mayor's committee, expected to be composed of from 10 to a dozen members, could do no more than act in an advisory capacity. The general welfare committee and the full Council would have to finally act on the legislation.

Treulich and Councilman John J. Merli, Manhattan Democrat, are among the councilmen scheduled to serve on the Mayor's advisory committee. Slated to be appointed to the group are Dr. Alfred Marrow, chairman, and Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director, of the Committee on Intergroup Relations. Also scheduled to serve are representatives of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel

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Khrushchev Urges Socialists Help Bar Mid East War

MOSCOW, Oct. 15—Soviet Communist Party secretary Nikita Khrushchev warned the west today that the Turkish-Syrian crisis might develop into a third world war. The warning was continued in a similarly-worded letters to the Socialist parties of western Europe, with the governing Danish Social Democratic Party in Copenhagen the first to release the details.

The letter, released by the Danes, stated in part:

"The Soviet Central Committee finds it necessary to draw the attention of Danish Socialists to the danger to the cause of peace which exists in the Near East."

Labor Party chief Hugh Gaitskell and his foreign affairs expert Aneurin Bevan called-on Prime Minister Harold MacMillan in London earlier in the day, presumably to discuss the Khrushchev message.

Khrushchev's letter said, "Both Turkey and the U.S. continue to act in a threatening way and military preparations are in fact proceeding." He charged that units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet are "lining up" in the Mediterranean close to the Syrian coast.

He also said that "foreign troops" were concentrating at the borders of Syria. This was an apparent reference to previous Soviet charges that the Turks were concentrating their forces along the Syrian frontier. Ankara said its troops were on maneuvers.

Khrushchev said Syria had become a victim of "provocatory declarations" and hostile propaganda from U.S. official and military leaders, as well as from "adventurous Turkish statesmen."

The letter said the Turks wanted to "re-establish the former Turkish empire over the Arab peoples." It added that the "armed conflict which is about to arise around Syria contains a threat of spreading and becoming a worldwide fire of war."

"Both the earlier world wars have started as local military actions, that is, of a limited character," the letter went on. "But in our time, in our century with its rapid development of the military techniques and atomic energy, it is far more difficult to limit a military conflict, should it once start."

CAIRO, Oct. 15 — An official spokesman for the Joint Egyptian-Syrian military command said today that the arrival of Egyptian troops in Syria "was not a military display nor was it intended as a war of nerves against any country."

It was effective military aid given for immediate coordination with the Syrian army in blocking any aggression.

Informed sources in Beirut, Lebanon, had previously suggested that the dispatch of Egyptian forces to Syria was not a military move aimed at strengthening the Syrian army since few armored units were involved and the Egyptian navy units were in minor strength. These sources believed the move

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KHRUSHCHEV



BEVAN

LIGHTFOOT, N.Y. POST URGE GREEN, WINSTON AMNESTY

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Claude M. Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Illinois Communist Party, said today the U. S. Supreme Court's reversal of his conviction was a "victory for civil liberties" but did not go far enough.

Lightfoot, a Negro, said that "from all appearances the U.S. Supreme Court this morning has in effect voided my conviction and that of my colleague, Julius Scales, under the membership section of the Smith Act."

He added, "I would have preferred a straight out-and-out decision that would have declared the Smith Act unconstitutional. I am certain the day is not far distant when that will happen."

He said he was hopeful that "two victims of the Smith Act," Henry Winston and Gilbert Green, both now serving terms in a Federal prison, will be freed soon.

"President Eisenhower," he said, "should exercise executive clemency for these two Americans in the spirit of the Supreme Court decision."

The New York Post yesterday called for the freedom of Smith Act prisoners Gilbert Green and Henry Winston in an editorial entitled, "Skeletons in Our Closet."

It was the first major newspaper in the recent period which has called for amnesty for Green and Winston, both of whom are serving eight-year terms under the Smith Act and contempt sentences. They were among the original 11 Communist leaders convicted in 1949. They began service of their sentences in 1953, after having sur-

rendered voluntarily at the U.S. Courthouse in New York City.

Commenting on Norman Thomas' campaign to free Milovan Djilas in Yugoslavia, the Post editorial expressed its support for his campaign and then went on to point out:

"We have two political prisoners of our own—Communists imprisoned as a result of the Smith Act prosecutions—who were indicted not for overt deeds, but for 'conspiracy to advocate' revolutionary ideas."

"In recent years the courts have taken an increasingly dim view of the Smith Act and of Justice Department prosecutions under the statute. Numerous convictions have been reversed or set aside. . . .

"The two prisoners—Gilbert Green and Henry Winston—who remain in jail are a reminder of the unhappy period when Communists were jailed for the doctrines they preached rather than for acts of espionage, sabotage or violence."

"The inescapable fact is that they were targets of a prosecution based on ideas."

The Post editorial closed with the hope that the day would arrive when "no man remains in a U.S. jail simply because we hated his ideas, and when no law remains on

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5 South GOP Congressmen To Meet Ike on Arkansas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—President Eisenhower agreed today to meet with five Republican Congressmen from the South to discuss the possibility of withdrawing all Federal troops from Little Rock, Ark. The Conference was requested by the five Republicans in a telegram to the President last Thursday.

BRITISH DUMP RADIO-POISONED MILK INTO THE IRISH SEA

SEASCALE, England, Oct. 15—Authorities consigned thousands of gallons of radioactive milk to the Irish Sea today.

They considered extending to a 400 square-mile area the ban on milk produced in the area around a runaway reactor at the Windscale plutonium plant.

First tests of milk prompted authorities yesterday to increase the ban from an original 14 square-mile area to 200 square miles along the Cumberland coast.

They were awaiting results of further tests to decide whether to enlarge the area even more.

One of the two piles in giant Windscale reactor became overheated last Thursday, sending a surge of radio-active waste into the air.

The radioactivity contaminated pasture land enough to increase the level of radio-iodine as much as six times the allowable amount in the milk of some cows.

Authorities directed farmers to dump the infected milk into drains emptying directly into the Irish Sea and not to dump it locally.

MENON URGES U.S., USSR WORK OUT ARMS CUT PLAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 15—Indian Defense Minister V. K. Krishna Menon pressed the U.S. and the Soviet Union in secret talks today to work out a compromise plan on disarmament.

Krishna Menon talked yesterday with U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and U.N. Secretary Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld.

He was understood to have a dinner engagement tonight with Harold E. Stassen, President Eisenhower's disarmament expert, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The Indian delegation has put before the political committee a "middle road" resolution on disarmament. It appeared to be raising little enthusiasm from either the East or West.

It seeks to reconcile the differences in two other resolutions, one submitted by the Soviet Union and the other sponsored by the U.S. and 24 other nations.

The back stage maneuvering has put a drag on the committee debate, which went into its fourth day today with only two speakers listed, Hungary and Spain.

The discussion opened last Thursday with key statements from the U.S., the USSR and Japan. Only Belgium and Peru spoke Friday, and Britain alone was heard yesterday.

Iranian Ambassador Djalal Abdo, chairman of the committee, appealed to the delegates to enroll as speakers as quickly as possible.

"We are supposed to wind up this general debate and pass on to the discussion of the draft resolutions as early as possible," he said.

"The later discussion will take some time and I am duty bound to draw attention to the importance of our task on the disarmament question."

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AFL-CIO EDITORIAL SAYS SPUTNIK OPENS A NEW ERA

The Sputnik opens "a breathtaking new era in the history of civilization," says the AFL-CIO News this week, in an editorial which asks for "full debate" of the American people on the lag of the U.S. in space science. The editorial follows:

'BEEP-BEEP, BEEP-BEEP'

"THE launching of 'sputnik' opens a breathtaking new era in the history of civilization. Mankind can well be proud that the first steps toward the conquering of space have been taken. Yet, we as Americans, can only regret that America did not succeed in launching the first space missile," the News said.

"Presumably, a great national debate and discussion may help to enlighten us average citizens on why we have so far come out second in the space race."

"A number of questions come to mind:

"Has the inability of the va-

rious branches of the armed services to work together delayed our progress on missiles? Has a businessman's administration, with its frequently expressed contempt for 'eggheads,' discouraged the full development of our scientific know-how? Has the fetish of 'economy' seriously delayed our progress in the missile field? Have we become so security-conscious that we have tied our own hands and slowed our own ability to move ahead? Has the continuing deterioration of our school system begun to have a deleterious effect on the scientific laboratories?

"These are questions that are coming into the minds of millions of Americans. We can only hope that through full debate, in the months ahead, we can find definitive answers and move quickly to correct apparent weaknesses. We must."

Mysterious Force Tugs at Sputnik

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 15—Dr. J. Allen Hynek, associate director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory here, said today that the mysterious pull on Russia's

earth satellite rocket won't affect its speed and probably won't shorten its life. But he refused to speculate on what the "unknown or undetermined force" might be.

Hynek, questioned by newsmen today, said the force seemed to be "tugging sideways on the satellite's orbit." He added that identifying the force would be "of great academic interest" since it appeared to be making the rocket act in defiance of gravity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A group of America's top scientists today gave President Eisenhower a frank evaluation of basic federal research. The scientists were members of the Science Advisory Com-

mittee. They apparently were under strict orders not to discuss their 45-minute conference with the Chief Executive.

The committee is headed by Dr. Isador Rabi, professor of physics at Columbia University.

Eisenhower has been holding top level conferences during the past ten days on the Soviet achievement. So far there has been no outward indication any drastic changes are being debated in the missile program despite Congressional fire.

However, the President has speeded up the U.S. satellite program. The first test moons will be sent aloft in December.

Gurley Flynn's Name To Appear on Row H

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the national committee of the Communist Party, and veteran labor and civil liberties champion, will appear on the ballot on Row H,

Column 15, as a People's Rights Party candidate for the City Council representing District 24.

Her campaign manager, Arnold Johnson, fellow Smith Act victim who like Miss Flynn served a prison term for his political beliefs, made the announcement of her place on the ballot after he was so informed when he appeared before the Board of Elections yesterday to make inquiries.

With three weeks of the campaign to go, campaign workers who met Monday night at campaign headquarters at 15 Second Ave., voted to step up canvassing, street corner meetings and all other campaign activities to get out the maximum vote.

Evelyn Wiener and Albert Blumberg, campaign committee co-chairmen, issued an urgent call for friends and supporters to volunteer for jobs as election day watchers at the polls, canvassers and clerical aides.

Miss Flynn and other speakers at tonight's open air rallies are expected to protest the latest stall on the Brown-Isaacs-Sharkey bill to outlaw discrimination in private housing in New York City. (See story on Page One.) The rallies will be at 7 P.M. at Avenue D and E. Sixth St., and at 8:30 P.M. at Norfolk and Delancey Sts.

An additional open air meeting was scheduled to take place at 8

Chaplin Wints Suit On Copyright in Italy

ROME, Oct. 15.—Charlie Chaplin has won a court order prohibiting Italian movie houses from showing his old film "The Kid," it was disclosed today.

Italian distributors had circulated a new edition of the film against Chaplin's wishes, arguing that the 30-year international copyright term had elapsed. The court accepted Chaplin's argument that "The Kid" as an American film, fell under the terms of an Italo-American accord extending the duration of copyrights, and was protected until the end of 1961.

HELEN SOBELL DENOUNCES NEW ATTEMPT AT SMEAR

Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell who is now serving a prison term as part of the Rosenberg "spy" frameup, yesterday attacked testimony naming her in the trial of Rudolph Abel as an attempt to smear her husband's appeal for a new trial. The testimony naming Mrs. Sobell was given by Heino Hayhanen, prosecution witness against Abel and a self-styled Soviet espionage agent under Abel.

Mrs. Sobell's statement follows:

"This meaningless testimony is just a way of smearing me at a time when my husband's case is before the Supreme Court in a request for new trial. Neither my husband nor I have ever committed espionage or conspired to commit espionage.

"The prosecutors in our case who included Roy Cohn, Myles Lane, Irving Saypol and William Tompkins, who is presently trying the Abel case.

"They are fearful that their illegal acts and the fraud they perpetrated upon the courts will be brought to light in a new trial for my husband, and they are doing everything they can to prevent such a new trial from taking place.

"We have been working for eight years for a new trial and it is no accident that these baseless charges are made at this particular time.

"I am going to consult my lawyers to see if there is not some way in which this person can be held responsible for these malicious, irre-



HELEN SOBELL

sponsible statements."

Hayhanen, at the trial in Federal court yesterday, also testified he received a message from Soviet authorities in July or August, 1954, telling him to meet Abel, whom he knew only as "Mark" in the men's smoking room of an RKO theatre in Flushing.

"After I met Mark, I received my pay from him," Hayhanen testified. "He also showed me several drops where I could send and receive messages."

Hayhanen described two of these

Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker proceeded slowly today to put into effect Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker's order to fly half of the Little Rock integration task force back to Fort Campbell, Ky.

Capt. James E. Smith, a spokesman for Walker, explained that the mechanics of translating Brucker's orders into detailed, specific orders for troop movements were considerable.

In addition, he said, there really is no need for haste now. In answer to a question as to whether the 500 paratroopers will be flown out today, he said:

"I wouldn't even hazard a guess."

Seven Negro students—two are sick with flu—arrived today as usual in an Army station wagon escorted front and rear with soldiers in jeeps.

But one National Guard officer with sidearms, instead of the usual officer with sidearms and five men with rifles, escorted them from the station wagon across the school grounds to the entrance.

There, one paratrooper officer with sidearms, instead of two or three enlisted paratroopers with night sticks and sidearms, took up the escort.

Two Negro girls went through a door with the officer. Five boys went through another door without any guard. White students hardly glanced at them.

Outside, the school was guarded by six or seven patrols of two men each.

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PRIVATE ENTERPRISERS
CAN TAKE CARE OF CLEARING
THE SLUMS... THEY BUILT 'EM



CORRUPTION MAIN TOPIC FOR AFL-CIO CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The fight on corruption in the labor movement tops the major topics highlighted in the AFL-CIO call for its next convention to meet Dec. 5 in Atlantic City. The call, sent by George Meany to all affiliates of the AFL-CIO, which have a total membership of 15,000,000, also listed as the major problems:

- The struggle to maintain the purchasing power of the workers in face of rising inflation.
- The threat of new anti-labor laws, especially the right-to-work laws.

The Meany call contains an attack on the Soviet Union as the "world's greatest threat to peace, freedom and individual dignity,"

and suggests the convention will also take up that topic.

"Of paramount importance to the convention," says the call, "is the continuing task of keeping our movement free from corrupt elements seeking to infiltrate it. . . . Upon the convention's decision rests, in great part, the future of the American labor movement as an integral force for good and morality in our nation."

Representation for affiliates ranges from one delegate for 4,000 members or less, to nine delegates for every 175,000 members or more, with an additional delegate for every additional 75,000 above 175,000.

WILL END STRIKE IF KOHLER ACCEPTS FINDING OF NLRB

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—The United Auto Workers last night offered to call off its strike against the Kohler Co. of Wisconsin—the longest strike in U.S. labor history—if Kohler would "comply with the directives and findings" of the National Labor Relations Board handed down last Friday.

Walter Reuther, UAW president, wired Herbert V. Kohler, the

firm's president, that although the UAW doesn't feel the NLRB finding provides "full equity" for the Kohler workers, "we are nevertheless willing to accept the recommendations as a basis for settlement."

NLRB trial examiner George A. Downing recommended that Kohler "upon request bargain collectively with the union as the exclusive representative of its employees" and that it promptly reinstate striking employees.

Reuther suggested that company representatives meet with union officials in the next few days "for the purpose of implementing the recommendations contained in the trial examiner's report."

"If the company is prepared (to agree to the NLRB recommendations) the union in turn is prepared to bring about a prompt termination of both the strike and the legal primary boycott," Reuther said.

The strike started April 5, 1954. The NLRB hearings took more than three years and covered 24,000 pages of testimony from witnesses and union and company officials.

Court Hearing Held In Hoffa Perjury Case

James R. Hoffa, president-elect of the Teamsters Union, pleaded innocent in federal court yesterday to lying to a Federal Grand Jury about the alleged tapping of his own Detroit office telephones. Hoffa, who was enjoined Monday by a Federal Court in Washington from taking over his new union office, appeared before Federal Judge William B. Herlands here on two separate Federal actions.

After accepting his plea to the perjury charge, Herlands began hearing arguments on the setting of a trial date for Hoffa and others on charges of conspiring to tap telephones of his union associates.

Hoffa has been free in \$2,500 bail on that indictment. The court provided that the bail bond be rewritten to cover both indictments with the same amount of bail and continue Hoffa's permission to travel outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Hoffa, his chief union aide, Owen Bernard Bates Spindel were indicted last May on charges they conspired to illegally tap phones and record conversations in Hoffa's Detroit headquarters building. The Government charged that Hoffa had the wires tapped to listen in on members of his staff who had been called to testify by Senate labor rackets investigators.

Hoffa was indicted again last month, with Benjamin F. Collins, secretary-treasurer of Detroit Teamsters Local 299, on charges they lied to the Grand Jury about the wire taps. Hoffa specifically was charged with falsely testifying as to his relations with Spindel and New York labor racketeer John Dioguardia. The Government charges Dioguardia recommended Spindel to Hoffa for the wire tap job for which, the Government said, Hoffa paid the investigator with checks totalling \$8,429.

Saul Gelb, attorney for Hoffa, said yesterday he would submit 287 press and magazine clippings for the judge's consideration to show that the "atmosphere has been so saturated with adverse and hostile publicity" that Hoffa would be unable to have a fair trial.

"The most important events to the press today are the space satellite and Hoffa," Gelb said.

He said the summer hearings of the Senate rackets committee headed by Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark) had been "devoted to exposing Hoffa as the associate of gangsters—a very evil man."

"Every medium of communication has been used to discredit and destroy the defendant, Hoffa, and to say that Hoffa could go to trial in the near future and get a fair jury is a mockery," Gelb said.

He added that he had never before seen a case where one arm of the Government (the committee) led "a hunt or a chase with one purpose only—to destroy the defendant Hoffa."

U.S. attorney Paul Williams said that if Gelb's arguments were followed to their logical conclusion Hoffa could never be tried.

Herlands asked Williams if he had any information as to whether or not the Senate would hold further hearings pertaining to Hoffa before or even during the possible forthcoming trials.

Williams said he would contact the Senate committee and submit an affidavit to the court on what he learns.

Herlands granted both sides 10 days for motions.

A RECEPTION FOR MR. MEANY

A select group of top business men and others who attended a reception Monday for George Meany arranged by Gov. Averell Harriman at the latter's home, 16 E. 81st St.

Among the guests who attended, according to the New York Times, were: Bernard M. Baruch, Elliott V. Bell, publishing executive and former State Superintendent of Banks; Orvil E. Dryfoos, president of the New York Times; Dr. Henry T. Heald, president of the Ford Foundation; William Randolph Hearst Jr., editor-in-chief of Hearst Newspapers; Roy W. Howard, chairman of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain; Admiral Alan Kirk, chairman of the State Civil Defense Commission, and Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University.

Also John J. McCloy, chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Laurence McGinley, president of Fordham University; Dr. Reinhold Niebur, clergyman and author; William S. Paley, chairman of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Philip D. Reed, chairman of the General Electric Company, Dean Rusk, of the Carnegie Foundation, and Herbert Bayard Swope.

Mr. Meany is in New York as a member of the U.S. delegation in the United Nations. The Times did not list any unionists in attendance other than Mr. Meany himself.

NEW DRUG PROMISES CURE OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Two doctors, one of them the incoming president of the American Heart Association, last night announced discovery of a drug they said promised new hope for 15 to 20 million Americans suffering from high blood pressure.

The drug, named chlorothiazide, was expected to be ready by next January. It was reported to be in production now and available as samples to doctors.

Dr. Robert W. Wilkins, 50, a native of Chattanooga, Tenn., and president-elect of the American Heart Association, and Dr. William Hollander, 32, of Waltham, Mass., made the announcement at Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, where they are on the staff.

They said the discovery, producing a "startling new cure," would aid in the 25-year battle against America's most common form of cardiovascular disease. High blood pressure, or hypertension, reduces life expectancy of most sufferers by as much as 20 years and strikes at the average age of 32.

Wilkin and Hollander based their opinion of chlorothiazide's effectiveness on tests made of 51 hypertension patients in Boston during the past eight years.

Among their findings was that chlorothiazide tablets were not only a potent diuretic but appeared directly responsible for a lowering of blood pressure, when used in combination with current treatments.

They also found that the drug was effective in controlling the

blood pressure of highly resistant cases, and was useful in management of hypertension complicated by heart failure.

Eleven of the patients tested had undergone the surgical cutting of blood vessel nerves, and they showed a "striking blood pressure response."

Hollander and Wilkins said a diuretic is an agent used to promote elimination of body fluids and salts that caused swelling in heart failure cases.

But Hollander discovered that the new drug also brought about startling drops in blood pressure in even the most severe cases. Patients who had shown resistance to every type of treatment for as long as 10 years showed improvements.

At present, Wilkins said, the drug is practically symptom-free. But, he said, eight months was "only a short time," and that some questions, such as a possible effect on the blood, were as yet unanswered.

He said tests of the drug on persons not suffering from high blood pressure showed that there was no drop in pressure.

Hotel Workers Meeting City Candidates

The 18th Congressional District Hotel Workers Committee, in keeping with its slogan, "Know Your Candidate," is scheduling meetings with all three candidates for City Council from the area.

The committee, a non-partisan group not affiliated with any political party, held its first session last week with Richard C. Weldon, Republican candidate.

Main issue discussed was the Sharkey-Isaacs-Brown bill to outlaw bias in private housing. The trade unionists also explored Weldon's views on how the Council's investigative powers should be put to work on racketeering, and corruption in public office.

Similar meetings are due to take place with John J. Merli, Democratic nominee, the incumbent, and Jose Luma Roman, Liberal.

The stand of all three candidates will be evaluated by the union political action group following the interviews.

MEET TODAY ON U.S.-STATE ANTI-BIAS

Federal-state enforcement of anti-discrimination laws will be discussed in Washington today when officials representing 10 states with civil rights enforcement agencies meet representatives of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, it was announced yesterday by Charles Abrams, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

The 10 states seek cooperation of federal agencies in withholding support from employers who flout the state's laws against discrimination. The President's order of Dec. 8, 1951, directed the President's

Committee on Government Contracts to "establish and maintain cooperative relationships with agencies of states and local governments . . . to assist in achieving the purpose of this order."

Similar resolutions and proposals have been adopted for discussion with the Federal Housing Administration by states with jurisdiction in housing who do not yet have a cooperative agreement with FHA. (New York State set the precedent in the housing field when it concluded an agreement last February under which FHA is assisting in the enforcement of the New York

Metcalf-Baker laws.)

The ten states to be represented at the meeting are: Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

Also represented will be the Human Relations Commissions of the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Colorado, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania Commissions have jurisdiction only over discrimination in employment. The other six commissions have jurisdiction in both employment and in federally-assisted housing.

How Radio-Controlled Rockets Are Expected to Explore Moon

Following are extracts from an article by Y. S. Khlebnitsky, a young Soviet scientist, which appeared last month in the Soviet magazine, Literaturnaya Gazeta, on the "LVM" project for flights to the moon. LVM are the initial letters of the Russian words for the Moon, Venus and Mars.

Only five three-stage rockets with a starting weight of 50 tons, are required for the first stage in exploring the moon, i.e., for studies by radio-controlled rockets dropped on the moon's surface to the left, right, above, below, and in the center of the visible disc.

It will be desirable to use the first rockets for studying the lunar hemisphere, which is entirely invisible from the earth.

"Information" about it will be transmitted to the earth by a radio-controlled electronic telescopic device. Every second, the station on the earth will receive and record pictures.

We shall thus obtain tens of thousands of views of the moon, which will consecutively give us a picture of it from various altitudes, up to the moment the rocket drops on to the moon's surface.

A similar number of rockets will be sufficient for carrying out the second stage: landing on the moon and delivering there a mobile tanquette laboratory, equipped with television, radio-telemetric and other instruments.

The successful accomplishment of this task will give us sufficient data for organizing a constantly operating scientific station with people on the moon.

THE IDEA of radio-controlled interplanetary rockets carrying tanquette laboratories has provided me with the basis for working out a comprehensive project which includes, in addition to flights to the moon, flights to Venus and Mars.

Of prime importance for success, of course, is the equipment concerned with accurately guiding the rockets over astronomical distances.

According to the main design, it will be necessary, first of all, to place about 100 large parabolic antennae in a circle with a diameter of about 6½ miles.

They will be connected by radio-relay lines with the control station that will direct their work in accordance with a special program.

Most of the operations involved in guiding the rockets will be handled by rapid-action electronic computing devices, which will analyze the results of the measurements and observations made by instruments, including the television pictures received on the earth.

One such installation will be able to guide the sending of rockets, not only to the moon, but also to Venus and Mars.

Calculations show that, with

the help of the antennae system, it will be possible to locate the rockets in flight, determine their bearings exactly and guide them directly to the "designated points."

VENUS. . . . It is the brightest luminary, after the sun and the moon. The idea of a flight to this mysterious planet was not mentioned even by writers of scientific fiction until recently.

And this was no accident. Its dimensions almost equals those of the earth. Its diameter is only 3 percent smaller; its mass is four-fifths of that of the earth, and therefore the force of gravity is almost identical.

Yet in using thermochemical fuel, for the delivery of each ton of useful freight beyond the bounds of the action of the earth's force of gravity, the starting weight of a multi-stage rocket has to reach not less than 100 tons including the weight of the installation and fuel.

But, according to the laws of flight in cosmic space, to overcome four times the force of the earth's gravity (and that is precisely what will happen when flying to Venus!) for each ton of useful freight it will be necessary to consume 100 tons to the fourth power, i.e., 100 millions tons of construction materials and fuel!

In the case of a flight to Venus by human beings, the useful weight of the spaceship would run to several hundred tons.

By multiplying these hundreds by 100 million we get an expenditure of materials and fuel expressed in a figure with 11 digits!

This is enough to sober up anyone, even with the most fertile imagination. That is why, in practice, there have been no projects for flights by human beings to Venus.

DOES THAT MEAN that Venus will remain inaccessible?

No. New methods of guiding interplanetary rockets over long distances, a solution to the problem of refuelling on the way (with the help of radio-guided refuelling rockets), the elaboration of the principle of "cosmic television" and a number of other new technical solutions, will make it possible to explore

Venus, too, within the next few years.

Cosmic television differs in principle from ordinary television in that the pictures, transmitted quite slowly, are received by huge antennae, after being treated by electronic computing machines, are cleared of interference and reproduced on photographic paper by special equipment.

Nor do we set the aim of bringing the rocket from Venus back to the earth, or of landing it on that planet. It will have to overcome the gravitational field of the earth only once, when starting.

Since the weight of the equipment on board the rocket for photographing the planet and transmitting the pictures to the earth will not exceed about half a ton, only 250 tons of materials and fuel will be needed for a one-day flight, i.e., five rockets.

On a one-way flight the duration of the expedition is cut from 738 days to 146.

All the main obstacles to a flight to Venus have been removed; there is no need to wait for a solution to the problem of the biology of flight; the possibility of loss of life is ruled out, and the building and equipping of the rockets is greatly simplified.

EXPLORATIONS of Mars can be carried out in the same way. A one-way flight would take 258 days instead of the 962 days required for a two-way expedition.

By using in all 20 three-stage rockets of one type, each of which, at the moment of separation from the stratosphere used for launching acceleration, would weigh only 50 tons, we shall be able to obtain detailed data about the moon, Venus and Mars.

It is absolutely impossible to gain such results by applying the projects of rocket-engineering specialists who propose that human beings be sent on the first exploratory flights, using for this purpose space-ships assembled on huge artificial satellites—"flying islands."

As for the dates for making interplanetary flights, under the L.V.M. Project on expedition to the moon could be undertaken between 1960 and 1965 and expedition to Venus and Mars between 1962 and 1967.

A CLEAR-CUT TREND

(Continued from Page 1)

was also disquieting.

THERE is no doubt that while the main trend in the country is back to constitutional liberties, the extreme Right has raised a considerable uproar against the court. The labor movement, the Negro peoples organizations, the farm bodies and various civic groups—together the majority of the nation—have not yet spoken up sufficiently in support of the court's civil liberties decisions.

The people should be heard from. The demand for an end to all Smith Act prosecutions, for amnesty to Smith Act prisoners Gilbert Green, Henry Winston and Irving Potash and restoration of the civil rights of all the Smith Act defendants should be heard from one end of the land to the other.

In the last analysis it is the people, the real court of last resort, who must decide to sweep the Smith Act, the Taft-Hartley law, the McCarran Act, the McCarran-Walter law and the rest of the McCarthyite cold war relics into history's dust bin.

1958 Contract Proposals From a Production Worker

DEARBORN. — A production worker and UAW officer at Ford's Star Building in Rouge plant, Harry Philo, recording secretary, presents a program for production workers in 1958. It reads as follows:

ECONOMIC DEMANDS

- 1—Forty hours pay for 30 hours work.
- 2—A substantial wage increase.
- 3—Pensions after 60 years of age or 25 years of service.
- 4—\$3.25 a month pension for each year of service.
- 5—SUB to provide 52 full pay checks each year, regardless of seniority.
- 6—Twenty-one days of paid sick leave annually (35 days for Foundry workers).
- 7—Nine paid holidays, with no strings attached.
- 8—Blue Cross, Blue Shield and John Hancock paid in full by the company.
- 9—Time and one-half for all Saturday work.
- 10—Shift differential of seven and one-half percent for afternoon shift and 10 percent for midnight.
- 11—Vacations of two weeks after one year; three weeks after five years, and four weeks after 10 years.
- 12—Five percent annual improvement factor.

(The average labor cost per car is \$300. The profit is also \$300).

FIGHT SPEEDUP

- 1—Minimum of 10 percent fatigue and personal allowance in every production standard. (This would be 24 minutes personal and 24 fatigue presently).
 - 2—Right to strike immediately if the company tries to penalize a worker while a speedup grievance is in process.
 - 3—Extra relief time for solderers, welders and heat treat workers during the summer months.
- SECURITY CLAUSES, ETC.**
- 1—Labor relations records to be cleared after one year.
 - 2—Eliminate Sections 3, 4, 5 of Article V of the contract (these are dictatorial limitations on labor's right to strike to get just demands).

3—The employee shall have the right to refuse overtime work at all times.

4—The company may schedule overtime during layoffs with union consent.

5—Every employee shall have the right to a 30 day leave on request.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

1—Make the model UAW Fair Employment Practices Code part of the pact. (It is particularly important that union members and job applicants receive this protection in the many states which do not have FEP. These are the very states to which the company is running. The need for the clause is best demonstrated by the fact that even here at the Rouge, all Ford records designated: 1—White male; 2—Negro male; 3—White female; 4—Negro female—until FEP becomes law in Michigan.

Navy Talos Missile Explodes in Air

WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUND, N. M., Oct. 15 — A Talos missile misfired with a spectacular explosion of its booster rocket today at the first public demonstration of the Navy's atomic anti-aircraft weapon.

About four seconds after its launching, the booster rocket disintegrated in a spray of flames and shattered metal at a distance of about one mile and an altitude of approximately 4,000 feet.

The scheduled test firing of a second Talos was cancelled.

Soviets Ask Bonn To Revive Trade Talk

BONN, Germany, Oct. 15—Soviet deputy foreign minister Vladimir Semonov has invited West Germany to reopen trade talks, Government sources said today.

The invitation was addressed to Rolf Lahr, leader of the German delegation to Moscow which returned to Germany at the end of September.

IF YOU HAVE SIGNS OF FLU

The symptoms of Asian flu are fever, sore throat and aching muscles. If you have these symptoms, go to bed and take aspirin. A light diet with plenty of liquids is advised by physicians. Also an alcohol rub.

If the fever continues for more than 24 hours, a physician should be called. If a doctor cannot be reached, call emergency service of the medical societies.

Brooklyn: PResident 1-1800.
Queens: BOulevard 8-7300.
Manhattan: TRafalgar 9-1000.
Staten Island: GIBraltar 7-6311.

If on public assistance, call the medical unit of your welfare center.

MIDDLE EAST AND MUDDLE WEST

A DELICATE situation has arisen in Washington and we might as well consider it frankly, fearlessly and openly. It is what to do with the Eisenhower Doctrine.

The Doctrine was proclaimed by Congress in a joint resolution on March 9. The Eisenhower Doctrine authorized the President—whose name, by coincidence, was also Eisenhower



—to come to the financial and military support of Mid East countries prostrate and panicky before the danger of Communist aggression.

One of the most critical cases was Lebanon, which received the tidy sum of \$200,000,000 from Washington to protect itself from this Communist aggression. Unfortunately while Washington supplied the money, Moscow neglected to supply aggression. Now Lebanon is preparing to send back the Eisenhower Doctrine but will hold the \$200,000,000 as a keepsake.

THE IRAQUI government,

which is closely associated with the Eisenhower Doctrine, never mentions it by name for fear of arousing the populace. When diplomatic negotiations require dealing with the Doctrine, it is allegedly referred to as "pickled dates on rye." King Saud of Saudi Arabia permits reports to be published that he never endorsed the Doctrine. To those who might challenge him on this, he could explain: "You HAVE the small-pox, but you don't ENDORSE it."

Several Mideast countries, instead of arming against Communist aggression, are arming them-

selves against the Doctrine—probably because they are not located near enough to Washington to understand the situation in the Middle East.

MEANWHILE, in Washington, the Eisenhower Doctrine has evoked a wave of modesty unusual for that capital. The policy planning staff of the State Department disclaims all credit for the Doctrine, says it never heard of it until John Foster Dulles announced it. The National Security Council says the same. The problem now is what to

By ALAN MAX

do with it.

A law can be repealed. But who ever heard of repealing a Doctrine, one of the noblest forms of governmental action and which, upon its proclamation, becomes a part of the warp and woof of our civilization. The problem, it seems, is to get rid of the warp without raising the woof.

One proposal is to send the Doctrine back to Standard Oil. Another—popular with the GOP—is to re-name it the Stevenson Doctrine. A third is to have President Eisenhower go into court and ask to have his name changed to Jones.

Daily Worker

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'YES' ON THE CONVENTION

NEW YORK'S Republican leaders, it seems, are for representative, popular government as long as it is not too representative or too popular.

A meeting of the GOP's state committee refused the other day to give support to a referendum for a state constitutional convention in 1959. The referendum will appear on the state ballot this fall. The state constitution requires that the people have the right to vote for such a convention every twenty years.

The GOP leaders' reluctance stems from the fact that under the present setup, the cities of the state—up-state and down-state—are grossly under-represented in the Legislature, and the rural small town areas grossly over-represented. This means the influence of labor, the Negro people, liberal middle class groups is far smaller than their relative numbers.

The GOP, on the other hand, is able to control and manipulate the small towns politically through its alliance with the banks, corporate interests and chambers of commerce. It thus controls the Legislature and wants to keep that control, regardless of such considerations as equal representation.

It is time this GOP hold on the state's Legislature, based on century-old population distribution, is broken. It can be if all democratic-minded New Yorkers plug for a YES vote on the convention referendum.

COURTS OVER UNIONS?

MOST OF American labor, as we do, undoubtedly share with the group of 13 New York rank and file teamsters their indignation over the state of affairs in their union. The teamsters are suing in court to block the assumption of office by a ruthless corrupt-ridden group whose election was in large measure made possible by rigging of a convention.

But the steps taken by this group to achieve their end, already upheld in a temporary court order, are dangerous and can lead to a precedent that the labor movement will rue for years to come.

The group, whose attorney is Godfrey Schmidt, a Fordham University professor, seeks the invalidation of the Miami convention elections and a court-appointed "master" over the union's affairs until, apparently under a government-supervised procedure, the Teamsters name a democratically elected set of officers.

If attorney Schmidt's plan is upheld, and sticks judicially, the long-shaping government supervision over unions will become a definite and hardened pattern. The precedent will be set for court-appointed "masters" over any unions that employers or groups in unions allege to be racket dominated, or over unions that may not be "in line" ideologically, or may be held guilty of violating one or more of the many sections of the Taft-Hartley Law.

The Schmidt formula is to undermine or burn down the whole house of labor, ostensibly to oust the corrupt elements. The truth is that the federal and state legal books are filled with laws to take care of crooks and frauds of all descriptions. It is also true that even the very undemocratic constitution of the IBT bans many corrupt practices of its officials which may not be "illegal" in a court.

The real question is the will and vigor to apply those laws and rules in the courts and unions against the corrupt elements. Currently the big campaign under way in the country is for a set of more anti-labor laws, supposedly as "cures" for labor's "troubles." But it is clearly evident that these proposals provide not brooms to clean up unions, but axes to chop unions down.

Godfrey Schmidt's formula, which he previously tried to apply in the New York Waterfront situation will if upheld in the courts, be a big legal boost to those who seek "controls" over the "labor monopolies" in the next session of Congress.

For the rank and file there is no easy road to union democracy through the decree of a judge. It is a hard struggle, such as we've often had in labor history, through organized militant, articulate groups down in the ranks that challenge the racketeers with courage and vigor. Those rank and file movements should certainly welcome and make full use of exposures of corruption and encourage the prosecution of every crook and gangster under the country's available laws. They should even take steps to prosecute those who steal and misuse the union's funds or property, or refuse to give a proper accounting. But a court-appointed master over the union? A thousand times NO!

'I TAKE A FRESH LOOK' (12)

Toward a Leading Party of Socialism

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN
(Concluding Article)

THE CURRENT Communist Party crisis must not blur the fact that we are on the road toward a leading party of Socialism. The Communist Party can and will play a key part in hastening the emergence of such a party in the United States.

We proceed from the proposition that the American labor movement is headed in a historically progressive direction. It is moving toward major and significant social changes in conflict with the economic and political power of the monopolies. In this lies the chief guarantee that ever increasing numbers of progressive and thoughtful trade unionists will turn toward Socialism as the ultimate solution of America's basic social problems. Having reached that turn they will inevitably become the backbone of a leading mass Socialist party.

One of the most important tasks of the Communist Party, in the fulfillment of its vanguard role in this period, is to accelerate this historical process. The task has two aspects. One is to support, as the most advanced and resolute section of the working class, the progress of the trade union movement toward major economic,

political and social changes. This is fundamental. This is the way not only to be an effective defense of the daily economic and political powers of the monopolies. It is the way to the Welfare State and from there to the next and higher historic stage—the socialist transformation of American society.

The other aspect of the task is to help the labor movement to see clearly the line of its own historical march, the various stages on the road, and its ultimate objectives. It is the task of accelerating the progress of the more progressive and thoughtful trade unionists toward the acceptance of the Socialist ideal and program and toward active participation in the building and leadership of a mass party of Socialism.

THAT THE American labor movement is headed in a generally progressive direction seems to be incontestable for some very basic objective and subjective reasons. Labor has become conscious of a number of fundamental economic, political and social problems that have confronted it for a long time. It is seeking and pressing for solutions. And in so doing, the labor movement is compelled to move in a progressive direction.

What other direction can labor take in the struggle for full employment and a guaranteed annual wage? What other direction is there for a significant extension of the social security program?

It is the direction of expanding the strength and influence of the trade union movement. It is the direction of building up and expanding labor's political and social influence in the affairs of the nation. It is the direction of developing and strengthening labor's political ties and alliances with the Negro liberation movements, with the farmers and small business, with all other anti-monopoly and progressive forces in American life.

Labor has become conscious of the fact that it must intimately concern itself with the course of the national economy. It must seek to combat and, if possible, forestall economic recessions, depressions and crises. Most important: labor has come to realize that, with its anti-depression program and policies, it is actually able to affect economic developments in the interests of the American people as a whole, given adequate political organization and activity.

These positions of the labor movement have a logic of their

(Continued on Page 7)

World of Labor

by George Morris



Reuther and ACLU Clash on the Fifth

respectibility and gain popularity.

TAKE, FOR EXAMPLE, the following from Hoffa's speech after he was elected in Miami Beach:

"Something is wrong when a man may be judged guilty in the court of public opinion because some enemy or some ambitious person accuses him of wrongdoing by hearsay or inference. What is happening to our historic principle that a man is innocent until proven guilty?"

"Something is wrong when newspaper headlines have more force than the findings of a court of law, or a jury of one's fellow-men."

"Something is wrong when some Americans begin to find fault with the Bill of Rights for which our people have bled and died."

And there was more of this. Of course, one may ask where was Hoffa when Chief Inquisitor Joe McCarthy was putting hundreds out of jobs and many in prison for depending on the rights Hoffa now holds so dear? He was campaigning for the reelection of former Senator Homer Ferguson, McCarthy's very close fellow-inquisitors. Of course Hoffa uses this speech, written for him by former Socialist Harold Gibbons (and ex-Reuther friend, incidentally) as a demagogue would.

But we have here an example that even from the so-called "practical" standpoint, the AFL-CIO leaders committed an unpardonable mistake by their sacrifice of the Bill of Rights. One of the major factors in favor of Hoffa's election was his pose as a defier of labor's enemies and inquisitors and a defender of the autonomy of the IBT.

THE TRUTH is (and you get it in private conversations with AFL-CIO spokesmen) the fed-

WALTER REUTHER is probably the most admired labor leader among the persons who make up the American Civil Liberties Union. And his views are probably as well received in that circle as anywhere. But the ACLU has nevertheless leveled some sharp criticism at Reuther for his stand on the Fifth Amendment.

The object of an ACLU statement was an administrative letter Reuther sent to the UAW's locals in which he directed that anyone holding appointive or elective posts in the UAW must be removed if he invokes the Fifth Amendment when called before a public body. The ACLU stated:

"The UAW has already expressed strong objections to such shifting of the burden of proof to the accused under industrial security programs. In our opinion, to place such penalty or sanction on the exercise of constitutional right contributes to the erosion of the Bill of Rights. This erosion must be resisted by those who adhere to democratic ends and means."

The ACLU was just as critical of the AFL-CIO when it adopted its code of ethics, including a ban on the use of the Fifth Amendment by persons in union offices.

THE POSITION of the ACLU only points up the difficult situation the leaders of the AFL-CIO cooked up for themselves and all labor, when they decided to cooperate with the McClellan Committee of the Senate—and were so set on doing it that they even ditched an important amendment of the Bill of Rights to give their course effectiveness.

The question is not over the type of people who invoke the amendment.

Reuther is neither a friend of Communists nor of racketeers who, for entirely different reasons, of course, invoked the amendment. The issue is basically whether a person should be forced to be a witness against himself.

When the AFL-CIO leaders rushed pell-mell to safeguard their "respectability" by demonstrating their willingness to even abandon the Bill of Rights to prove they aren't racketeers they obtained the opposite effect.

There is even evidence that the position taken by the AFL-CIO leaders, among them Reuther, helped the Jimmy Hoffa and Dave Becks take on a cover of

eration's leaders know they have blundered. But I have yet to find an instance in American labor history when a man like Meany stood before the country and frankly admitted a mistake. The stupidity of the AFL-CIO's action is even more apparent now when the same Senator McClellan, at whose bidding the Bill of Rights was ditched, is spearheading for the most drastic anti-labor laws we ever saw; and he is defending his Governor Faubus on Little Rock, too.

A labor leader hasn't a leg to stand on today in regards to the AFL-CIO Fifth Amendment stand before any audience of labor or liberals.

The unpopularity of that stand can be measured for example, by the fact that last week's convention of the National Maritime Union approved a long statement on Ethical Practices without even mention of the stand on the Fifth.

Joseph Curran, the NMU's president, is a member of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. And even in the UAW itself, the Fifth Amendment cases in a number of locals (all on thought control grounds) went to the respective locals for trials and all were exonerated of charges and retained in their posts, with later approval by the International executive board. But, as I said above, our labor leaders never admit mistakes.

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Movies, TV and ...

by david platt

'Green Man', Hilarious British Film Playhouse 90 Miscasts Sterling Hayden

The Green Man in the neighborhoods, is an extremely amusing British farce about a hired assassin whose specialty is rubbing out merchants, bankers and politicians.

It was written by Sidney Gilliat and Frank Launder, two of Britain's most effective screen writers, and their film shows the influence of Chaplin's 1947 masterpiece Monsieur Verdoux.

Alastair Sim, a superb comic actor, is a godd-natured, efficient Bluebeard.

His misfortune, however, is that he has a blundering idiot for an assistant who bungles things up and this is the key to the film's hilarity.

It seems that Sim had retired from his trade during the war years because the competition was too fierce, but after it was all over, he began practicing again.

He accepted an offer from an un-named group with powerful interests in the Mid East to knock off investment banker Sir Gregory Upshott before that pompous individual sailed for that troubled area to try to buttress law and order there with the right kind of investments.

The Green Man is not a very deep comedy and it fails to live up to its brilliant beginning. Nonetheless it is filled with many pleasurable moments of lightness and wit as it tells how the assassin's plot was foiled by a go-getter vacuum cleaner salesman who had accidentally stumbled into the criminal's den.

Sterling Hayden was in the Playhouse 90 production of Robert Alan Aurthur's anti-book burning drama "A sound of Different Drummers" on Oct. 3.

Hayden played the part of a victim of book-burners who, when brought before a committee investigating subversive activities, refused to dishonor himself by turning informer and naming names.

In real life, Hayden did name names, did become an informer.

In April, 1951 he turned over to the House Un-American Committee the names of numerous movie people "on a conjectural basis."

That is, he couldn't be sure whether they were or had been Communists. Nonetheless, Hayden threw suspicion on all of them. Many of those named were forthwith dismissed from their jobs.

A Reader Comments On Cozzens' Novel 'By Love Possessed'

Editor, Feature Section:

May I offer my comment on James Gould Cozzens' new novel 'By Love Possessed'?

Since Mr. Cozzens is a Pulitzer Prize winner and his latest book tops the Best Seller list, not to mention being a Book of the Month selection, it may sound like a smart-alec crack to say he is also one of the most boring writers pounding a typewriter. Obviously Mr. Cozzens writes slowly, working over and polishing each sentence . . . and squeezing all life out of it. He never fails to go into the smallest detail, nor is he a fellow to use one simple word where two or three 'big' ones can be used.

Although 'By Love Possessed' deals with the 'passions' of various people in a small town (probably somewhere in New Jersey or Connecticut) it is a cold book, lacking warmth and passion. The plot is a series of incidents taking place during two days in the life of the town, and dealing mostly with the landed gentry. (And my how fond Mr. Cozzens is of these upper class snobs!

It's a big book, over 500 pages, and most of it padding. The main

character is a lawyer named Arthur Winner, Jr., who acts like a tin god as the various characters run to him with their problems, and to whom he patiently gives the 'correct' advice.

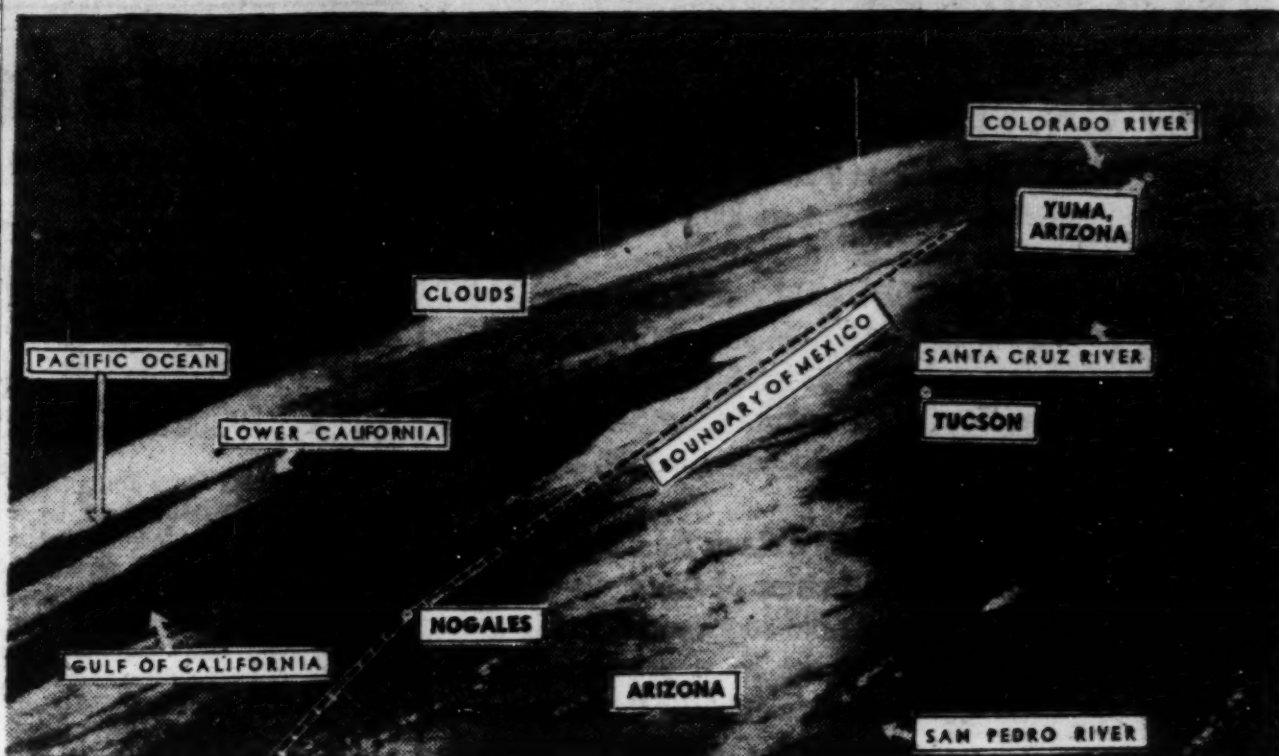
This includes everything from rape to local church politics. Arthur Winner, Jr., in his best legal manner works out these problems—which are all influenced by 'passions' of one sort or another—and the hero has a mechanical mind, really a dull fellow without any sense of humor or imagination.

He believes with all his cold heart in the status quo, has a naive worship of the 'law' and that everyman has his just day in court. Evidently Mr. Cozzens never heard of the Smith Act trials or the various frameups in labor cases. Rather, it seems to me that if he has heard of them, he would refuse to believe them.

Mr. Cozzens' upper class characters have all the smug clichés: they are vaguely anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic, their Negro servants believe there is nothing better in the world than to be their servants and a young girl whom the author calls a "slut" is named Kovacs, the



How the Earth Looks From 100 Miles Up



An automatic camera in a V-2 rocket took this picture of the earth at an altitude of 100 miles. About 100,000 square miles of the United States and Mexico are shown.

Today's Best Bets on TV Movies, Theatre TV

News, weather, sports (2) 7 to 7:30 p.m.
Disneyland (7) 7:30
Million Dollar Movie: Steel Trap (9) 7:30 and 10
The Big Record (2) 8. Patti Page, Lauritz Melchior, others
Feature Movie: Three Lost Moments (5) 9
Eddie Cantor Comedy (9) 9
Circle Theatre: Crisis on Tangier Island (2) 10
Boxing: Jackie LaBua vs. Ralph (Tiger) Jones (7) 10
Night Beat (5) 11. Arthur Laurents, playwright
Feature Movie: None Shall Escape (1944) (2) 11:15

MOVIES

Pajama Game, Fox-Brooklyn
Oedipus Rex, 5th Ave Cinema
The Green Man, Art
Around World in 80 Days, Rivoli
Man of A Thousand Faces, RKO
Theatres.

Mystery of Picasso, Fine Arts

DRAMA

Romanoff and Juliet, Plymouth
Mary Stuart, Phoenix
N. Y. City Opera Co., City Center
Look Back in Anger, Lyceum
West Side Story, Winter Garden
A Boy Growing Up, Longacre
Tevya, Carnegie Playhouse
Iceman Cometh, Circle in the Square
Long Day's Journey into Night, Helen Hayes
Visit To a Small Planet, Booth
Career, Actor's Playhouse
Li'l Abner, St. James
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
Good King Charles, Downtown
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

I Knock at the Door, Belasco
Man of Destiny, Sullivan St. Playhouse
Land Beyond the River, Greenwich Mews

daughter of a foreign-born factory worker.

This is probably a fairly realistic picture of the bigotry of this class, but I believe a writer must dig deeper, show the cause of such hatreds, the fallacy behind them, if his characters are to have any real depth.

Mr. Cozzens goes in for details, (and I'm sure everyone is precisely correct) his lawyers spout legal phrases all over the pages, nor is anything left out in the sex scenes—except Mr. Cozzens never use slang or four-letter words; all is clothed in his best polished English. In fact one might call the book a polished Peyton Place.

'By Love Possessed' has been hailed as "the great American novel." If it is, then our writing is in a dull way.

MARY H.

Stellar Ships by I. Yefrenov

Science Fiction

(Part Four)

(Continued from Yesterday)

It was important to ascertain, not only the nature of the process, but why the folds were forming. What forces were at work there, deep inside the earth, that caused these mighty upheavals, squeezing huge masses of rock and forcing them out as folds higher and higher? How infinitesimally small our knowledge of what is going on in the bowels of our planet, of the nature of its inner substance, of the physical and chemical processes taking place under the pressure of millions of atmospheres, under thousands of miles of mysterious substance!

It would take but some insignificant molecular regroupings, a slight increase in the volume of those colossal masses to cause enormous changes on the pellicle of the earth's crust, to crumble that crust and to heave it up to a height of dozens of miles. But this, we know, does not happen; therefore, the substance inside our planet is in a state of equilibrium.

Only at rare intervals, measured in millions of years, certain belts of rock are softened, pressed into folds, partially melted, and ejected in volcanic eruptions. And the ejected mass, crushed and deformed, bulges out on the surface of the earth as a ridge of elephantine proportions. The action of water and air dissects the ridge into a system of river valleys and mountain ranges and forms what we know as mountain country.

The surprising thing is that the volcanic centres and the zones of rock deformation lie at a relatively shallow depth—a few dozen miles from the surface of the earth, whereas the central regions of the planet are hidden beneath a layer nearly 2,000 miles thick, which seems to be in a state of protracted peace.

Davidov went up to the gunwales and peered at the water below as if trying to see through the ocean bed, to catch a glimpse of the mysterious processes going on fifty miles below the ocean level.

The solid, cooled substance of our planet is composed of stable chemical elements—92 bricks of which the universe is built. Here on the earth these elements are almost all stable and unchangeable except a small number of radioactive, self-disintegrating elements—uranium, which has become so widely known of late, thorium, radium, polonium. Their list is supplemented by the 43rd, 61st, 85th and 87th elements of the Mendeleyev Table (technetium, illium, astatine and francium) which have apparently completely disintegrated.

An altogether different picture is presented by the stars, where tremendous pressures and temperatures bring about the chemical transformation of elements: hydrogen, lithium, and beryllium are changed into helium, carbon into oxygen and back into carbon. These reactions are accompanied by the production of vast amounts of energy—heat, light, and other no less powerful radiations.

Whatever hypothesis of the origin of our plane we favor, it is clear to us that there was once an epoch when the substance of the earth was a ball of molten matter much like that of the stars. What if in the mass of cooled substance of our planet there still remained unclassified unstable elements, the remnants of atomic processes which took place during that epoch?

It is safe to assume that these elements, as uranium, for instance, are scattered relatively close to the surface layers of the earth and remain therefore in a dormant state until, as a result of the endless dislocations and reshufflings of substance, large accumulations are formed of elements with an exceedingly heavy atomic weight, such as uranium or thorium.

Thus we know, powerful chain reactions of disintegration may take place which develop a mass of energy and dislocate sectors of the earth's crust.

If the mysterious powers at work beneath the earth crust are actually a survival of the long extinguished atomic transformations of stellar substance, if the formation of mountains on our planet is due to abyssal atomic reactions, then we may hope some day to tap the well-spring of these reactions. We must look for them in volcanic regions, near the folded mountains which rise here in the Pacific and elsewhere. It is probable that the powerful radiations which gush to the surface at the height of the abyssal chain reactions can help us to locate the region of atomic disintegration.

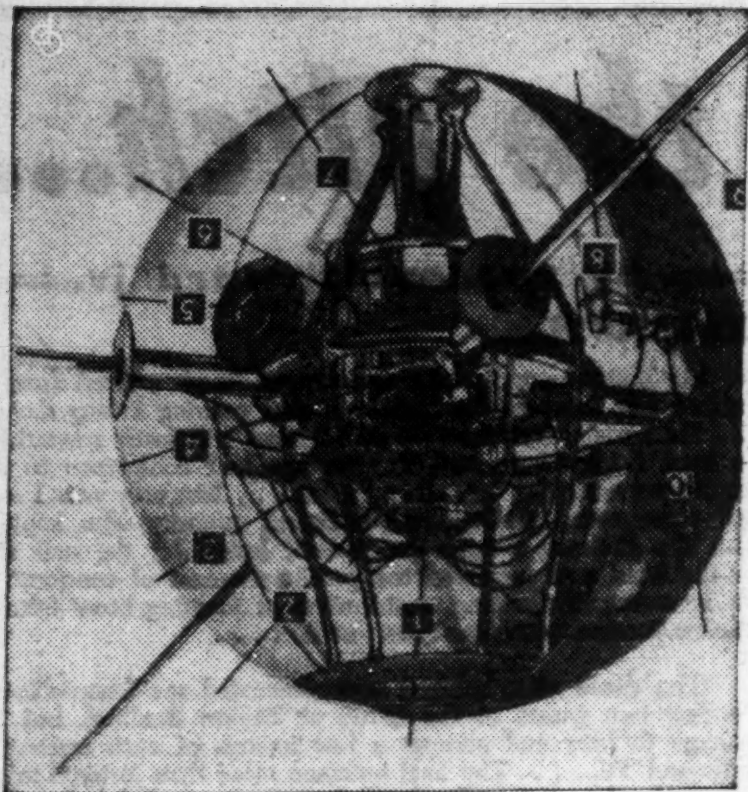
It is also probable that in bygone geological epochs such radiations strongly affected animal life in the areas where the formation of folds and mountains took place.

Davidov recalled the huge graveyards of extinct reptiles which he had studied in Central Asia. He had vainly tried to find a tenable explanation for that strange phenomenon—the remains of sauria in confined areas.

His scientist's instinct told him that his deductions were of the greatest importance.

Lost in thought he did not notice the time slip by. A chance look at his watch made him exclaim in annoyance—he was late for dinner.

(Continued tomorrow)



THE SATELLITE to be launched next spring by the U.S. will look something like the above picture, according to Allen Hyneck and Fred L. Whipple of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. Transmitter (1) sends information satellite to ground forces. Magnetic core (2) "remembers" impacts by meteoritic particles for later transmission. (3) Telemeter system modulates "minitrack" transmitter. (4) Memory unit stores data ionization produced by solar radiation. (5) Solar cell resets memory units once each earth orb. (6) Thermistors measure temperature. (7) Batteries. (8) Gauge measures erosion caused by impact of meteoritic particles. (9) The antennas and (10) is a chamber that can measure the ionization.

LABOR UNITY THEME OF FOURTH CONGRESS OF WFTU

By GEORGE LOHR

LEIPZIG. — Main attention of the almost 700 delegates and visitors, gathered here for the Fourth Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, is centered on ways and means of bringing about national and international labor unity.

These delegates come from 65 countries. Among them are spokesmen of 90 trade union bodies not affiliated to the WFTU. The official trade union organizations of Japan and Yugoslavia, are represented by observers who nevertheless are part of the congress presiding committee. Strong in attendance are colonial, semi-colonial and recently liberated countries.

In the main report, given by Louis Saillant, general secretary of the WFTU, the proposal is made for an appeal to all national trade union bodies suggesting joint consultations with a view to defining a minimum program of action acceptable to all trade union organizations in all countries.

"The function of trade unions," said Saillant, "is first and foremost to concern themselves with the economic, social and trade interests of the workers."

He was strongly applauded when he said that "the possibility of united action followed by trade union unity does not arise from a need to give trade union members any form of ideological unity."

He pointed out the great similarity between the demands put forth by trade unions everywhere, whether they are affiliated to the W.F.T.U., the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.), the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (I.F.C.T.U.) or are autonomous. These demands he listed as follows:

1) Higher wages and the guaranteed minimum wage; 2) a shorter work week; 3) elimination of the harmful effects of the introduction of automation and new technological methods in production; 4) equal pay for equal work; 5) paid and longer holidays; 6) housing; 7) protection against accidents and industrial diseases.

Saillant analyzed the present status of the struggle for these demands and pointed out the possibilities as well as the need for united action in order to make progress. While criticizing the speeches of some

I.C.F.T.U. leaders at International Labor Office (I.L.O.) gatherings, he nevertheless spoke favorably of the "community of international action" existing there. The fact, he said, that every year trade union representatives, no matter to what international body they are affiliated, can meet at I.L.O. gatherings "must be considered as a valid indication of ways which exist to expand international trade union contacts and to seek unanimity of trade union action at this level."

In reference to the recent racketeering scandals in some U.S. unions, Saillant pointed out that the real reason for these inquiries is the attempt by Big Business to force through new anti-labor legislation. He expressed the hope that the U.S. workers will thwart these reactionary attacks on their unions.

Wherever shortcomings exist in relation to trade union democracy, either in organizations affiliated to F.F.T.U. or others, they must be remedied, he said.

He expressed strong support for the liberation movement in the colonial countries in which the working class is playing such a vital role, and protested against the persecution of the Algerian trade unionists.

On disarmament and peace, Saillant pointed out that despite many differences on other points, there is nevertheless widespread agreement among unions of various affiliations for an end to H-bomb tests and the banning of nuclear weapons. He cited statements by AFL-CIO vice president Walter Reuther on the necessity of world peace as well as those of other U.S. union leaders favoring a cessation of H-bomb test. He called on trade unions everywhere to unite on a minimum program against the danger of nuclear war.

SOBELL

(Continued from Page 2)

drops as hiding places for metal containers located at entrances to Riverside Park on the west side drive, and another one under the seat of a bench in a Riverside Drive park.

He said Abel once took a short-wave radio and drove him to Croton Reservoir in Westchester County to try it out. He said the attempt was unsuccessful and Abel later gave him the radio.

New Style Love Poem

And by the moon I love you,
not just one
But even by the other just let
loose
In a miraculous and startling
cruise
In something wholly new beneath
the sun
As it encircles earth in run on
run . . .
Two moons are better to ex-
press one's views
Of adoration . . . therefore clutch
this news
Of love auspiciousness itself has
won.

Two moons . . . and by all stars!
Two moons I say?
No, dearest, now we can con-
jure up more
And voice: by galaxies of moons
I love thee, love!
For not far off the interesting
day
When many as the birds the
moons will soar—
And love sworn by all these
should be enough!

—ALFRED STRONG.

Carlos Salzedo To Teach At Music School

Metropolitan Music School announces that the world famous composer, harpist, and designer of the Salzedo harp, Carlos Salzedo will head and supervise the school's newly formed harp department.

Registration is now taking place for this course and for all other departments. The school offers instruction in all instruments, vocal and theoretical subjects.

Khrushchev

(Continued from Page 1)

was more of a symbolic one to emphasize Arab unity, with President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt anxious to have his own technicians replace the Soviet technicians.

United Press correspondent Joe Morris reported today:

"The general impression of diplomatic observers in Cairo was that the dispatch of troops to Syria was Nasser's carefully prepared answer to the United States' stepped up interest in the Middle East—and particularly Syria.

"The main significance of the troop movement was still seen here as psychological and as notice to Egypt's and Syria's enemies in the Middle East that the two countries do not intend to bow to threats or pressure.

"At the same time Egyptian officials were unanimous in denying that the troops were in Syria with any aggressive intent."

A Damascus dispatch said Syrian Government officials hailed the arrival of Egyptian troops as a "unique national event demonstrating the practical unity of Egypt and Syria."

Syrian President Shukri El Kuwatly cabled Egyptian President Nasser that arrival of the troops was a "reaffirmation of the unity of the Arab struggle and clear evidence of the Arab people's cooperation in their common causes."

Moscow Radio today accused "the imperialists" of pushing Turkey into provocations against Syria and said they were playing a "dangerous game with fire."

In Ankara, Turkish Defense Minister Semi Ergin said Turkey was "taking the necessary measures" following reports that Egyptian troops were deploying along the Turkish border with Syrian troops.

"Any aggressive action will be broken into pieces by Turkey's strong army," he said. "To busy oneself with Turkey is to play with fire."

A Moscow broadcast said that "Turkish military aircraft are continuing to violate Syrian air space and the concentration of Turkish troops on the Syrian border is continuing."

"During the past week, Turkish

'I TAKE A FRESH LOOK,'

(Continued from Page 5)

own whether understood by its participants or not. It is the logic of struggle to curb the economic and political powers of the powers of the monopolies. It is the logic of economic and political struggle, increasingly independent and class conscious, that must lead to the emergence of a powerful anti-monopoly coalition and to the Welfare State. The age of automation which is now opening up, and of the peaceful use of atomic power, with its new and acute economic and social problems, will tend to accelerate most powerfully all these tendencies and processes.

IT MUST BE realized, however, that the anti-monopoly logic of all these developments is already understood by large numbers and decisive sections of the labor movement. And the numbers are progressively increasing. Thus labor's advance on the road of social progress is bound to pick up considerable momentum in the coming months and years.

This is not to close one's eyes to the fact that the decisive forces in the labor movement have not as yet drawn many of the important conclusions—especially for the deepening of independent political action—from their own programs and activities. This is a basic weakness. Nor can one overlook the bourgeois and petty bourgeois theories underlying some of these programs. But this is precisely where the vanguard role of the advance section of the working class comes in. It is the duty and task of the Communist and other socialist minded workers, to help the labor movement as a whole to see where it is going, to make the necessary practical conclusions from its own programs and positions, to overcome its vital political and theoretical weaknesses.

The labor movement and its allies can and must play a key role in the social progress of the American people in the emerging period of peaceful co-existence and competition. But to fulfill that role, the trade union movement will have to produce its own PROGRAM for this historical period. To be of true benefit to the American people, to be truly capable of advancing their welfare and expanding their democratic liberties, as well as to advance the friendship of America with all nations and peoples and the leading role of the United States in world affairs, this program and policy must be non-monopoly and non-imperialist.

It must be genuinely progressive and democratic. It must be backed by a steadily growing anti-monopoly coalition with labor as its backbone and driving force, a coalition which seeks to curb the powers of the monopolies and to advance to the Welfare State.

To help accelerate this his-

troops twice attempted to raid populated areas inside Syria.

"It is not difficult to see who is behind these provocations," the broadcast continued, "since Turkish weapons are marked 'made in U.S.A.'"

The Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, issued a statement today declaring,

"U.S. military, economic and political pressures have created tension in the Middle East and, if the U.S. continues her policy, Syria may fall into the Soviets' lap."

It added that "Egypt will keep her neutrality and Syria will never become a Soviet satellite."

In Amman a Foreign Ministry spokesman denied reports that Iraqi troops may be stationed in Jordan as a result of Sudan's border meeting between King Hussein and Iraqi King Feisal. The spokesman said the subject was not discussed.

toric process, as the most advanced and resolute section of the labor movement, this is the way to fulfill the vanguard role of the Communist Party in this period. Here lies the future of our Party and also the future of a leading mass party of Socialism.

WE SHALL EMERGE from the present Party crisis and begin to move toward that future by initiating and practicing the new forms and methods of our vanguard role arising from new relations with the trade union movement and with all other progressive movements.

Our Party will emerge from the crisis and open a new phase in its growth and development by bringing forth a definitive program, a Marxist-Leninist program, which has evaluated and drawn all theoretical conclusions from the great social and political changes of the present period and which traces the lines of march of the American people, stages and phases, to the peaceful and constitutional transition to Socialism.

This is a great theoretical and political task which can be fulfilled only by the organized and persistent efforts of the entire Party and its membership. It is a task for the realization of which the Party will seek the opinions and advice of other socialist minded and progressive people and groups, especially the more consistently progressive elements of the trade unions.

It is a task which will require a fresh scientific look at our Marxist-Leninist theories and a full evaluation of the national characteristics and peculiarities in the economic, political, social and ideological development of the United States. The resulting product will be a good program for the American people and its working class. It will thereby be a good and safe guide to world peace, friendship of all nations, and working class internationalism.

Finally, to come out of the crisis, the Party will need a new tactical orientation, one that will help all the progressive forces of the American people to play an effective part in the struggle for peace, for democracy, for economic security and people's welfare.

And so we conclude: our Party's future lies with the future of the American working class. It lies with the future of the American people.

LIGHTFOOT

(Continued from Page 1)

the books to sanction such prosecutions."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Justice Department said today two Communist leaders whose convictions were reversed by the Supreme Court yesterday "will undoubtedly be re-tried."

APPEALS COURT TO HEAR MICHIGAN SMITH ACT CASE

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 — The U.S. Court of Appeals is scheduled to hear tomorrow the appeal of six Michigan Smith Act defendants.

The case was sent back to the Court of Appeals by the Supreme Court for a hearing in the light of the high tribunal's decision in the California Smith Act case.

Defendants are Mrs. Helen Winter, William Allan, Thomas Dennis, Jr., Nat Canley, Philip Schatz and Saul Wellman.

Classified Ads

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IMPORTED PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS—Deluxe Features include 44 keys & keyboard tabulator. Reg. \$129.50 plus tax. SPEC. \$62.50 plus tax. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave., (bet. 13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819

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Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Wednesday, October 16, 1957

It May Be Ivy... But It's Football

The dear old Ivy League, its lofty position among the nation's football powers only a distant memory, had come up with a happy solution to keep the spirit flaming.

It could well serve as a model for those lesser powers who try—and fail—to meet the competitive and financial woes involved in big time football.

The Ivies generally stick to themselves these days. They play a com-

plete round-robin schedule in an eight-team league and the competition has become so fierce the average spectator neither knows nor cares that Michigan State probably could swamp any two Ivy Leaguers on a single afternoon.

With no spring practice and tight rules governing eligibility, the Ivies have put themselves in the same boat—and they like it just fine.

If they're humiliated on the football field, it's by one of their own and maybe next year or the year after they'll turn the tables. Not so when Army, Navy, sometimes Ohio State, Notre Dame, Michigan and the like often popped up to sock the Ivy Leaguers.

There's a dandy league race going in right now with Princeton and Dartmouth in the role of favorites and one of the best teams in the league—Pennsylvania—dead last in the standings.

Columbia doesn't have much but Columbia trimmed Brown in its opener. Brown knocked off Yale, last year's champ. Cornell stumbled against two non-league opponents but licked Harvard and is one of the three teams still unbeaten in Conference play.

Penn, meanwhile, is 0-2 in the league. The Quakers lost to Dartmouth, 6-3 and to Princeton, 13-9, indicating how dangerous they'll be to future foes.

Penn was the last of the current Ivies to concede the tide had swung from the old days of Eastern dominance in the football picture. But gradually Penn shed its murderous schedule and eased in among the Ivies, though this season retaining a couple of toughies in Penn State (14-19) and Navy, still to be met.

Since football is a relative thing, it's almost impossible to detect from the stands that a close Ivy League match isn't exactly topnotch play.

They don't sprint out of the huddle like the big teams, nor block as crisply and tackle as viciously. But the game is the thing and as the fortunes rise or fall the thrills to the man in the grandstand are every bit as genuine as if a national championship were at stake.

You can't say the same for the partisans of a team that steps up and out of its class for a piece of the gate against a big time opponent that'll run up something like 66-6 and park a couple of home lads in the infirmary.

ARMY-PITT MAY
DECIDE LAMBERT WINNER

Next Saturday's Army-Pittsburgh game will have a strong influence on the race for the Lambert trophy.

Pittsburgh took over first place in this week's balloting for the mythical Eastern football championship—but only by a slim margin over Army.

The Panthers averaged 9.1 points in the voting while the Cadets dropped to second place with an 8.7-point average. Navy was third, followed by Syracuse, Princeton, Penn State, Holy Cross, Dartmouth, Boston College and Yale.

U.S. 'Regrets' Tito

Action on E. Germany

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The U.S. expressed sharp "regret" today over Yugoslavia's decision to recognize East Germany.

State Department spokesman Lincoln White said this country had given Marshal Tito advance warning against such a move.

Robeson to Sing

Oct. 26 on Coast

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15.—Paul Robeson will sing at the annual testimonial dinner of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, to be given Oct. 26, at 6.30 p.m. Park Manor, 607 S. Western Ave.

Reservations are available at the Committee's office, 326 W. 3rd St., Room 318, Los Angeles, phone: MADison 5-2169 and MADison 5-2160.

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

ON RETURN...

My lifetime supply of free beer still hasn't arrived from Milwaukee, but I expect the barrels to start pouring in any day now. . . . I'm certain that the City of Ferment will justly reward all of its loyal friends who had the courage and confidence to select the Braves over the invincible Yanks. . . . Not only was I among that courageous, piddling and maligned minority who kept faith with the National League conquerors, but I hit the nail square on the head and predicted the precise moment of conquest. . . . An incessant free-loading contribution of foaming brew from Milwaukee brewers would suit me just fine. . . .

The death of a beloved aunt prevented me from witnessing the last two games of the Series at Yankee Stadium, but I did manage to hear and glimpse a few innings of each contest over radio and TV. . . . The final outcome more than justified my confidence in the new midwestern champs. . . . Belatedly, I must report that following the fourth-game comeback, I never doubted the Braves' ability to dethrone the perpetual American League rulers. . . .

The dramatic, 10th inning victory which snatched Haney's men from the precipice of defeat and evened the Series at two games apiece, was the turning point in the Classic, in my books. If they had lost after holding a 3-run lead through most of the contest, not only would they have been one step away from elimination, but the psychological effects would have been more destructive than any Yankee offensive. . . . They didn't and the rest is history. . . .

Hank Aaron's analysis of the effects of Milwaukee's victory on baseball may be a bit exaggerated, but there is truth in his remarks. . . . The youthful Brave batsman was quoted saying that baseball owes his team a vote of thanks for upsetting New York's perennial champions. . . . Every major league club has been shown chinks in a supposedly invincible Yankee armor, Aaron holds. . . . American League opponents should be especially grateful, because in the past they seemed to have been most affected by myths of a Yankee superman, he adds. . . . Now they should be able to bare their teeth and walk ferociously into the enemy den.

Aaron is right in encouraging American League mates of the Yankees to approach the awesome Bombers with more heart, but the truth of the matter is that the Yankees are still far superior to any club in the junior circuit. . . . That's the main secret of their success. . . . The World Series did prove that they pull on their socks like all other players and are subject to the mistakes of all mortals. . . . In fact, during the Classic the Yankee reputation was usurped by the Braves. . . . Average fielders like Wes Covington rose to dazzling heights while Yankee patrollers were committing costly errors. . . . Brave hitters delivered in the clutches as Yankee power fizzled out. . . . The perfection, 'luck,' and pinch-success patented by the New Yorkers in past campaigns defected from their possession and became the Series trademark of the Braves. . . .

But American League competitors can take little solace in the seven-game failure of their supreme adversary. . . . The dethroned champions of the world are still far and away the best club in the American League and look to remain this way for seasons to come. . . . Brilliant new products are coming up from farm clubs. . . . Kubek, Richardson and Lumpe are future greats. . . . Team balance and reserve depth remains unimpaired. . . . Bucket-loads of money is still available. . . . The Braves may have rubbed the mystical gofer dust from their regal raiments, but it will take a long time before American League competitors can match their human prowess. . . .

It's Trade-Feeling-Out Time

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—Baseball is completed for the year but the trade talking season is just in its "warming up" period Detroit Tiger general manager Johnny McHale said today.

McHale brushed aside Chicago White Sox vice president Charles Comiskey's talk about obtaining Harvey Kuenn or Charley Maxwell.

"He's been talking about Kuenn for a month," McHale said. "But all he wants to give up are second liners like Sammy Esposito when Chuck starts including the names of Minnie Minoso, Nellie Fox and Bill Pierce, we'll start getting down to business."

"After all, McHale laughed, "It's about time they gave us Pierce back—he's been on loan a long time." The Pierce trade was probably the worst ever pulled by Detroit. The Tigers obtained catcher Aaron Robinson, who didn't last, for the slick southpaw.

McHale said he wouldn't trade any player who had a bad year this season just to trade them. Kuenn was among the Tigers who had poor seasons, hitting below .300 for the first time in his major league career.

"When we trade, it's going to be to help the club," McHale emphasized.

He said Detroit's chief interest is in Billy Martin of Kansas City, Al Smith of Cleveland, a first baseman to spell Ray Boone and perhaps an outfielder. The fourth-place Tigers

also are weak behind the plate.

McHale said Detroit was long on pitchers and that the hurlers were the Tigers' top trade bait. The A's want southpaw Billy Hoelt for Martin.

When told of Comiskey's trading desires, McHale laughed and said the only reason the Sox aren't talking about Lew Burdette is that they cannot get the World Series hero waived out of the National League.

"So far we've talked to all the clubs," McHale said. "But we've just in the 'feeling out' stage now."

Endicott in Warsaw

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Radio Warsaw reported today that Canadian clergyman James G. Endicott, deputy chairman of the World Peace Council and chairman of the International Peace Institute, arrived in the Polish capital today as guest of the Polish peace delegates' committee.

Phil Pearl Resigns

Phil Pearl, director of the AFL-CIO publicity department has resigned the post he held since 1937. He will set up a public relations business of his own. George Meany accepted his resignation with "extreme regret."

Watch Out Next
Year, Stengel
Warns Opponents

Manager Casey Stengel defiantly warned his American League rivals yesterday that his Yankees "are a very healthy club" and cited 10 prize farmhands he feels can help him regain the world championship.

"When anyone tells you that we blew up (in the World Series), they are very much mistaken," Stengel told a press conference. "This club hasn't gone to the woods. Don't let anyone try to tell you that this ship has sunk," he continued, mixing his metaphors in his own inimitable manner.

With general manager George Weiss sitting by and nodding approvingly at each "Stengelese" pronouncement, Ole Case declared he is so high on his rookie crop that "I'm not anxious to trade until I've looked over all these young players next spring."

The rookies he named were catcher John Blanchard, pitchers Mark Freeman and Ryne Duren, first baseman Marv Throneberry, outfielder Norm Siebern and infielder Fritz Brickell, all of Denver in the American Association; pitcher John Coates, handyman Dick Sanders and first baseman John Jaciuk, of Richmond in the International League; and outfielder Daron Johnson of Birmingham in the Eastern League.

Interspersed among his high hopes for next year's rookie prospects were these thoughts by the cagey 66-year-old skipper:

He is concerned about Yogi Berra's ability to maintain his heavy-duty catching schedule of past seasons and is looking for a capable standby. Stengel has about given up on Elston Howard as an outfielder, but feels he is an excellent second-string catcher.

He "definitely" would have pitched Sal Maglie in the World Series against the Braves, had the 40-year-old right-hander been eligible.

Said Weiss: "We did everything humanly possible to get him on our roster before the eligibility deadline. But the Brooklyn club had orders from the National League not to trade him to us in time to make him eligible for the Series." Stengel added that Maglie figures in the Yankees' pitching plans for next season.

Stengel conceded that he has "a first base problem" for next season. "I think Bill Skowron will recover from his back injury," Casey commented, "but we have to have someone reliable there to remain strong at the position."

He believes that fireballer Bob Turley is the Yankees' second-best pitcher behind Whitey Ford, with Tom Sturdivant and Bobby Shantz behind them.

Of the 10 rookies he named, Stengel appeared to be most opti-

msitic about Siebern (.349 with 24 homers and 118 RBI's at Denver) and Duren (13-2 with 116 strikeouts at Denver).

"We had to send Siebern back to the minors because he needed more experience, but his work in the Association was sensational," Stengel remarked. "He has the stuff to win the left field job."

Stengel said that Duren, a near-sighted right-hander acquired in a deal with Kansas City, "throws as hard as Turley."

When someone asked if he were concerned about Berra, Casey replied:

"Why wouldn't I be? Did he have a good year? It comes to the point where you've got to rest the man if he isn't hitting too good."

Ole Casey steadfastly refused to be dragged into a discussion of trade possibilities, despite the prevalent idea that the Yankees will complete another of their successful off-season deals with some of their "excess" talent. Andy Carey, Jerry Coleman, Enos Slaughter, Don Larsen, Joe Collins and Harry Simpson have been tabbed trade bait.

"We always have trouble getting other clubs to deal with us," he said. "They always say to us, 'Give us five.'"

"Until I see 'em in spring training, none of 'em are trading material."

CHANGE THE CITY,
KEEP THE NAME

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15.—The name "Los Angeles Dodgers" sounds just fine to Southern California sports writers. They voted 16-6 in favor of having the Dodgers retain that name when they transfer to Los Angeles.

ANOTHER DEATH RACE

MONZA, Italy, Oct. 15.—British driver Ronald Searles was killed last night when his Cooper racing car swerved off the Monza track and burst into flames. The accident occurred while Searles was attempting to set a new 24-hour world record on the famed Monza course.



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